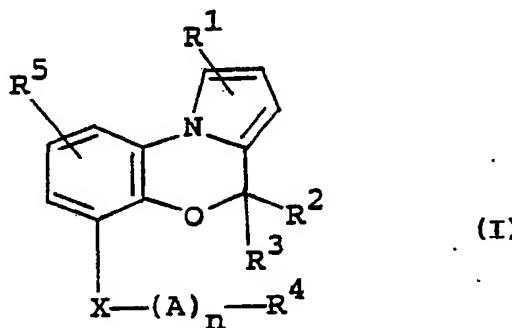


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(54) Title: PYRROLOBENZOXAZINE DERIVATIVES AS 5-HT AGONISTS AND ANTAGONISTS



CONH- (a)

(57) Abstract

This invention relates to pyrrolobenzoxazine derivatives represented by formula (I), wherein R¹ is hydrogen, etc., R² and R³ are each lower alkyl, etc., R⁴ is azabicyclo(C₅-C₁₂)alkyl which may be substituted with lower alkyl, etc., R⁵ is halogen, etc., X is α, etc., A is lower alkylene and n is an integer of 0 or 1. The object compounds and pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof have pharmacological activities such as 5-HT antagonism and agonism.

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DESCRIPTION

PYRROLOBENZOXAZINE DERIVATIVES AS 5-HT AGONISTS AND ANTAGONISTS

5

Technical Field

The present invention relates to novel pyrrolobenzoxazine derivatives and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. More particularly, it relates to novel pyrrolobenzoxazine derivatives and a pharmaceutical acceptable salt thereof which have pharmacological activities such as 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) antagonism and agonism and the like, to processes for preparation thereof, to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same and to a use of the same as a medicament.

Accordingly, one object of the present invention is to provide novel pyrrolobenzoxazine derivatives and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which are useful as a potent and selective antagonist and agonist of 5-HT receptor.

Another object of the present invention is to provide processes for preparation of said pyrrolobenzoxazine derivatives or a salt thereof.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a pharmaceutical composition comprising, as an active ingredient, said pyrrolobenzoxazine derivatives or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Still further object of the present invention is to provide a use of said pyrrolobenzoxazine derivatives or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as a 5-HT antagonist useful for treating or preventing central nervous system (CNS) disorders such as psychosis (e.g. schizophrenia, mania, etc.), anxiety, and depression;

pains or aches such as headaches (e.g. migraine, cluster headaches, vascular headaches, etc.) and neuralgia (e.g. trigeminal neuralgia, etc.); gastrointestinal disorders such as symptoms of gastrointestinal dysfunction such as occur with, for example, dyspepsia, peptic ulcer, reflux oesophagitis and flatulence, and irritable bowel syndrome (IBS); nausea or vomiting, each of which may be associated with cancer therapy; motion sickness; and the like in human being or animals, particularly nausea and vomiting, and as a 5-HT agonist useful for treating or preventing gastrointestinal disorders such as constipation (irritable bowel syndrome, etc.), dyspepsia, reflux oesophagitis, nausea or vomiting and the like in human being or animals.

15

Background Art

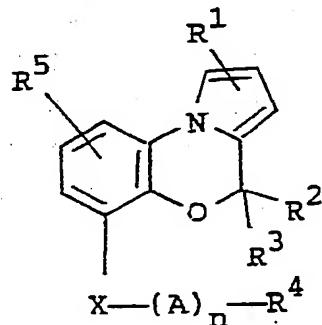
4H-Pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazines characterized by having an alkylamine substituent at 4th position are disclosed in the United States Patent No. 4035495 and the US Patent also disclosed that said compounds possess antihypertensive and central nervous system depressant activity.

25

Disclosure of the invention

The pyrrolobenzoxazine derivatives of the present invention are novel and can be represented by the formula [I] :

30



35

wherein R¹ is hydrogen or halogen,
R² and R³ are each hydrogen or lower alkyl,
R⁴ is lower alkylamino;
azabicyclo(C₅-C₁₂)alkyl which may be
5 substituted with lower alkyl; or
N-containing heterocyclic group
which may be substituted with ar(lower)-
alkyl optionally substituted with halogen,
R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, acyl or
10 acylamino,
X is CONH- or NHCONH-,
A is lower alkylene and
n is an integer of 0 or 1.

15

With regard to the compound [I] of the present invention, it is to be noted that there may be one or more optically or geometrically isomeric pairs due to the presence of one or more asymmetric carbon atom(s) and these isomers or a mixture thereof are included within a scope of the compound [I] of the present invention.

20

Particularly, the compound [I] of the present invention may adopt an endo or exo configuration, and in such a case, the endo configuration is preferred.

25

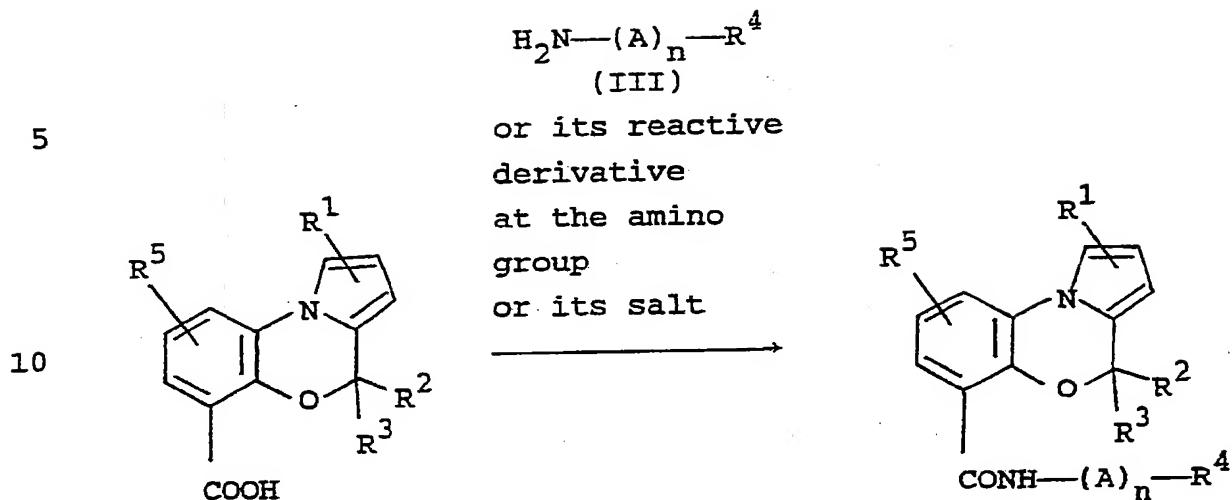
The optical and geometrical isomers may be separated one from the other by the usual manners.

According to the present invention, the object compound [I] can be prepared by the following processes.

30

35

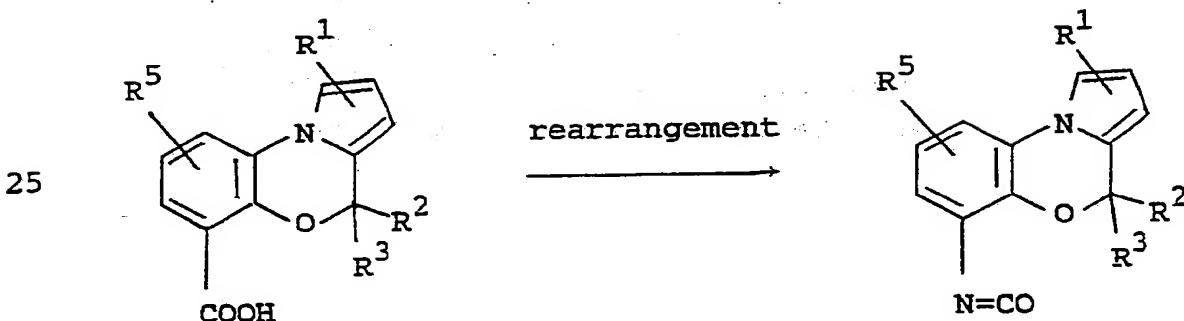
Process 1 :



15 [II]
or its reactive derivative
at the carboxy group
or its salt

[Ia]
or its salt

20 Process 2



30 [II]
or its reactive derivative
at the carboxy group
or its salt

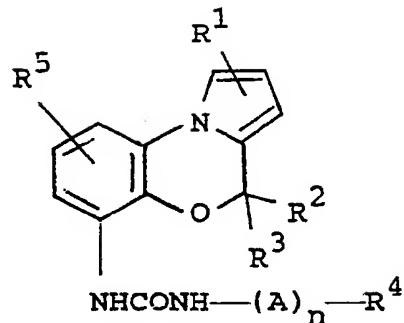
[XII]

- 5 -

$\text{H}_2\text{N}-(\text{A})_n-\text{R}^4$
 (III)
 or its reactive
 derivative
 at the amino
 group
 or its salt

5 →

10



[Ib]

or its salt

15

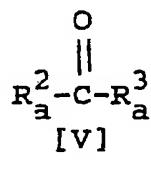
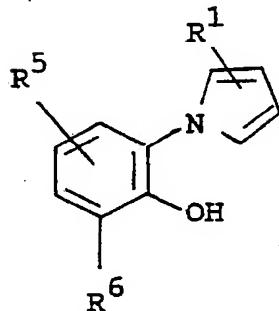
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , A and n are each as defined
above.

The starting compound [II] in the above process is novel and can be prepared by the following processes.

20

Process A

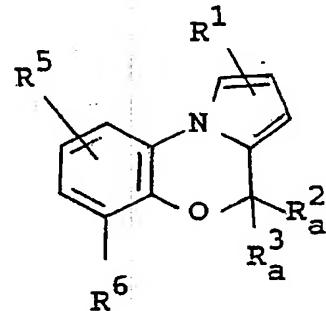
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(1)

30

[IV]



[VI]

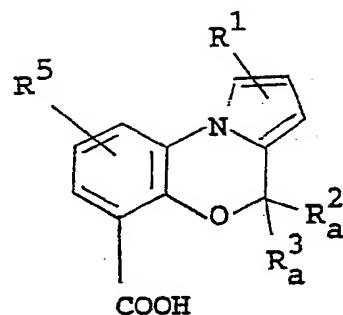
35

- 5 -

elimination of
carboxy protective
group

5

2



10

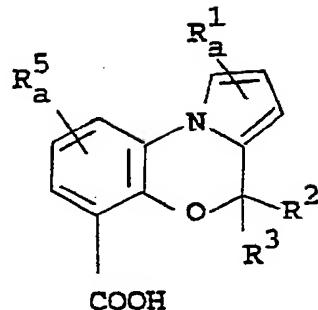
[IIa]
or its salt

Process B

15

20

halogenation



[IIb]
or its salt

[IIc]
or its salt

25

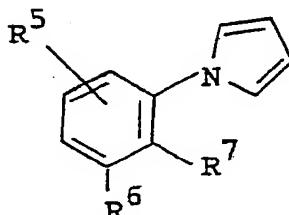
Process C

30

The chemical structure shows a cyclohexene ring substituted at the 2-position with a hydroxyl group (OH) and at the 3-position with an R⁵ group. The 4-position of the cyclohexene ring is further substituted with an R⁶ group and a double bond to another carbon atom.

introduction of hydroxy protective group

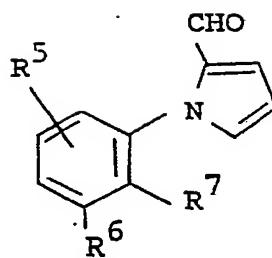
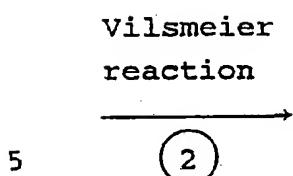
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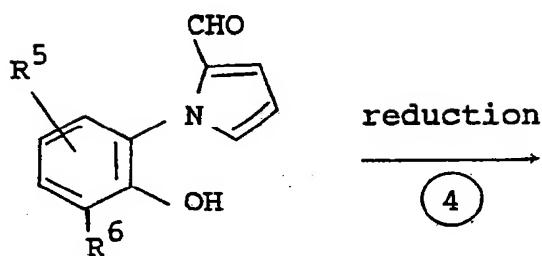
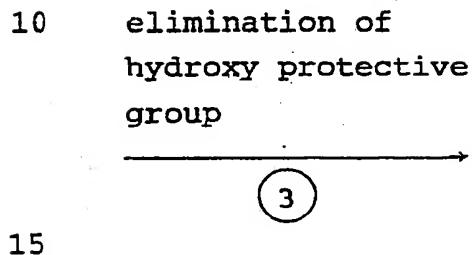
[IVa]

[VII]

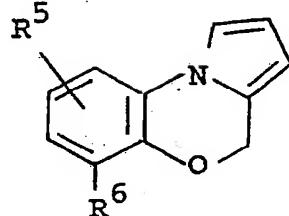
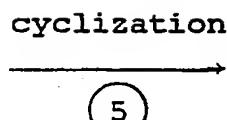
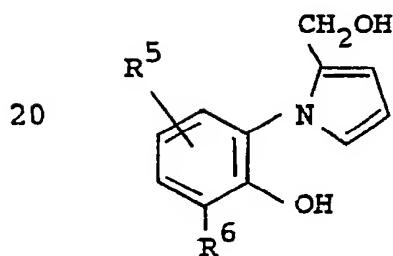
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[VIII]

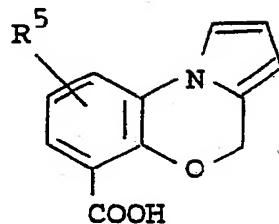
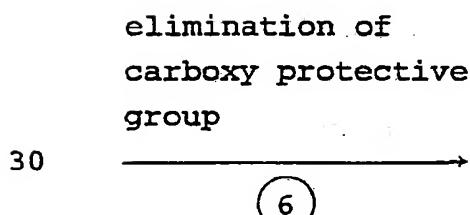


[IX]



25 [X]

[XI]



35

[IId]
or its salt

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^5 are each as defined above,

R_a^1 is halogen,

R_a^2 and R_a^3 are lower alkyl,

R_a^5 is halogen,

5 R_a^6 is protected carboxy and

R^7 is protected hydroxy.

In the above and subsequent descriptions of the present specification, suitable examples and illustrations 10 of the various definitions which the present invention include within the scope thereof are explained in detail as follows.

The term "lower" is intended to mean 1 to 6 carbon atoms unless otherwise indicated.

15 Suitable "lower alkyl" may include straight or branched one, having 1 to 6 carbon atom(s), such as methyl ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, and the like.

20 Suitable "lower alkyl" moiety in the term "(lower)alkylamino" can be referred to the ones as exemplified above.

25 Suitable "lower alkylamino" may include "mono(lower)alkylamino" [e.g. methylamino, ethylamino, isopropylamino, hexylamino, etc.] and "di(lower)alkylamino" [e.g. dimethylamino, diethylamino, dipropylamino, methylethylamino, etc.] and the like.

30 Suitable "lower alkylene" is one having 1 to 6 carbon atom(s) and may include methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, propylene, tetramethylene, methyltrimethylene, dimethylethylene, hexamethylene, and the like.

Suitable "halogen" may include chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine.

Suitable "ar(lower)alkyl" may include benzyl, phenethyl, benzhydryl, trityl and the like.

35 Suitable "azabicyclo(C_5-C_{12})alkyl" may include

azabicyclo[3,2,1]octyl, azabicyclo[2,2,2]octyl,
azabicyclo[3,3,1]nonyl, and the like, which may be
substituted by lower alkyl as stated above (e.g. methyl,
ethyl, etc.) preferably azabicyclo(C_7-C_{10})alkyl which may
5 be substituted with lower alkyl, more preferably
azabicyclooctyl which may be substituted with lower
alkyl.

Suitable "protected carboxy" may include carbamoyl;
acylcarbamoyl such as lower alkylsulfonylcarbamoyl (e.g.,
10 methylsulfonylcarbamoyl, ethylsulfonylcarbamoyl,
propylsulfonylcarbamoyl, isopropylsulfonylcarbamoyl,
butylsulfonylcarbamoyl, t-butylsulfonylcarbamoyl,
pentylsulfonylcarbamoyl, t-pentylsulfonylcarbamoyl,
hexylsulfonylcarbamoyl, etc.), arylsulfonylcarbamoyl
15 (e.g., phenylsulfonylcarbamoyl, naphthylsulfonylcarbamoyl,
etc.) and the like; esterified carboxy in which said ester
may be the ones such as lower alkyl ester (e.g., methyl
ester, ethyl ester, propyl ester, isopropyl ester, butyl
ester, isobutyl ester, t-butyl ester, pentyl ester,
20 t-pentyl ester, hexyl ester, etc.), lower alkenyl ester
(e.g., vinyl ester, allyl ester, etc.), lower alkynyl
ester (e.g. ethynyl ester, propynyl ester, etc.), mono(or
di or tri)-halo(lower)alkyl ester (e.g., 2-iodoethyl
ester, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl ester, etc.), lower
25 alkanoyloxy(lower)alkyl ester (e.g., acetoxyethyl ester,
propionyloxymethyl ester, 1-acetoxypropyl ester,
valeryloxymethyl ester, pivaloyloxymethyl ester,
hexanoyloxymethyl ester, 1-acetoxyethyl ester,
2-propionyloxymethyl ester, 1-isobutyryloxyethyl ester,
30 etc.), lower alkanesulfonyl(lower)alkyl ester (e.g.,
mesylmethyl ester, 2-mesylethyl ester, etc.),
ar(lower)alkyl ester, for example, phenyl(lower)alkyl
ester which may be substituted with one or more suitable
substituent(s) (e.g., benzyl ester, 4-methoxybenzyl ester,
35 4-nitrobenzyl ester, phenethyl ester, trityl ester,

diphenylmethyl ester, bis(methoxyphenyl)methyl ester, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl ester, 4-hydroxy-3,5-ditertiarybutylbenzyl ester, etc.), lower alkoxy carbonyloxy(lower)alkyl ester (e.g., methoxycarbonyloxymethyl ester, ethoxycarbonyloxymethyl ester, ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl ester, etc.), aroyloxy(lower)alkyl ester (e.g., benzoyloxymethyl ester, benzoyloxyethyl ester, toluoyloxyethyl ester, etc.), aryl ester which may have one or more suitable substituent(s) (e.g., phenyl ester, tolyl ester, tertiarybutylphenyl ester, xylyl ester, mesityl ester, cumenyl ester, etc.); and the like.

Suitable "protected hydroxy" may include acyloxy such as lower alkanoyloxy having 1 to 6 carbon atoms (e.g. formyloxy, acetyloxy, propionyloxy, butyryloxy, isobutyryloxy, valeryloxy, isobaverryloxy, pivaloyloxy, hexanoyloxy, etc.), sulfonyloxy (e.g. mesyloxy, tosyloxy, etc.) or the like, and the like.

Suitable "N-containing heterocyclic group" may include unsaturated 5- or 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 or 2 nitrogen atom(s), for example, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridyl, etc.;

saturated 5- or 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 or 2 nitrogen atom(s) and/or 1 or 2 oxygen atom(s), for example, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, piperidyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, etc.;

saturated 5- or 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 or 2 nitrogen atom(s) and 1 or 2 sulfur atom(s), for example, thiazolidinyl, thiomorpholinyl, etc., and the like.

Suitable acyl may include an aliphatic acyl, an aromatic acyl and an aliphatic acyl substituted with aromatic group(s).

The aliphatic acyl may include saturated or unsaturated, acyclic or cyclic ones, such as lower

5 alkanoyl (e.g. formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, valeryl, isovaleryl, pivaloyl, hexanoyl, etc.), lower alkoxy carbonyl (e.g. methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, porpoxy carbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, etc.), lower alkanesulfonyl [e.g. methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, propanesulfonyl, butanesulfonyl, pentanesulfonyl, hexanesulfonyl, etc.], lower alkenoyl (e.g. acryloyl, methacryloyl, crotonoyl, etc.), carbamoyl and the like.

10 The aromatic acyl may include aroyl (e.g. benzoyl, toluoyl, xyloyl, etc.) and the like.

15 The aliphatic acyl substituted with aromatic group(s) may include ar(lower) alkanoyl such as phenyl(lower) alkanoyl (e.g. phenylacetyl, phenylpropionyl, phenylhexanoyl, etc.), ar(lower) alkoxy carbonyl such as phenyl(lower) alkoxy carbonyl (e.g. benzyloxycarbonyl, phenethyloxycarbonyl, etc.), phenoxy(lower) alkanoyl (e.g. phenoxyacetyl, phenoxypropionyl, etc.), and the like.

20 Suitable example of "acyl" moiety in the term of "acylamino" can be referred to the ones as exemplified above. Suitable "acylamino" may include lower alkanoylamino (e.g. formylamino, acetylarnino, etc.) and the like.

25 Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the object compound [I] are conventional non-toxic salts and include an organic acid salt [e.g. formate, acetate, trifluoroacetate, maleate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, toluenesulfonate, etc.], an inorganic acid salt [e.g. hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulfate, phosphate etc.], a salt with an amino acid [e.g. arginine salt, ornithine salt, etc.], or the like, and the like.

30 Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the starting compound [II] are conventional non-toxic salts and include a salt with base such as alkali metal salt [e.g. sodium salt, potassium salt, etc.], an alkaline

earth metal salt [e.g. calcium salt, magnesium salt, etc.] or the like, and the like.

The processes for preparing the object compounds [I] of the present invention are explained in detail in the following.

Process 1

The object compound [Ia] or its salt can be prepared by reacting the compound [II] or its reactive derivative at the carboxy group or its salt with the compound [III] or its reactive derivative at the amino group or its salt.

Suitable reactive derivative at the carboxy group of the compound [II] may include an acid halide, an acid anhydride, an activated amide, an activated ester, and the like. Suitable examples of the reactive derivatives may be an acid chloride; an acid azide; a mixed acid anhydride with an acid such as substituted phosphoric acid [e.g. dialkylphosphoric acid, phenylphosphoric acid, diphenylphosphoric acid, dibenzylphosphoric acid, halogenated phosphoric acid, etc.], dialkylphosphorous acid, sulfurous acid, thiosulfuric acid, sulfuric acid, sulfonic acid [e.g. methanesulfonic acid, etc.], aliphatic carboxylic acid [e.g. acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, isobutyric acid, pivalic acid, pentanoic acid, isopentanoic acid, 2-ethylbutyric acid, trichloroacetic acid, etc.] or aromatic carboxylic acid [e.g. benzoic acid, etc.]; a symmetrical acid anhydride; an activated amide with imidazole, 4-substituted imidazole, dimethylpyrazole, triazole or tetrazole; or an activated ester [e.g. cyanomethyl ester, methoxymethyl ester, dimethyliminomethyl $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\overset{\ddagger}{\text{N}}=\text{CH}-]$ ester, vinyl ester, propargyl ester, p-nitrophenyl ester, 2,4-dinitrophenyl ester, trichlorophenyl ester, pentachlorophenyl ester, mesylphenyl ester, phenylazophenyl ester, phenyl thioester, p-nitrophenyl thioester, p-cresyl thioester,

carboxymethyl thioester, pyranyl ester, pyridyl ester, piperidyl ester, 8-quinolyl thioester, etc.] or an ester with a N-hydroxy compound [e.g. N,N-dimethylhydroxylamine, 1-hydroxy-2-(1H)-pyridone, N-hydroxysuccinimide, 5 N-hydroxyphthalimide, 1-hydroxy-1H-benzotriazole, etc.], and the like. These reactive derivatives can optionally be selected from them according to the kind of the compound [II] to be used.

10 Suitable salt of the reactive derivative of the compound [II] can be referred to the salt as exemplified for the compound [I].

15 Suitable reactive derivative at the amino group of the compound [III] may include Schiff's base type imino or its tautomeric enamine type isomer formed by the reaction of the compound [III] with a carbonyl compound such as aldehyde, ketone or the like; a silyl derivative formed by the reaction of the compound [III] with a silyl compound such as bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide, mono(trimethylsilyl)acetamide, bis(trimethylsilyl)urea or 20 the like; a derivative formed by reaction of the compound [III] with phosphorus trichloride or phosgene, and the like.

25 Suitable salts of the compound [III] and its reactive derivative can be referred to the salt as exemplified for the compound [I].

The reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent such as water, alcohol [e.g. methanol, ethanol, etc.], acetone, dioxane, acetonitrile, chloroform, 30 methylene chloride, ethylene dichloride, tetrahydrofuran, ethyl acetate, N,N-dimethylformamide, pyridine or any other organic solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction. These conventional solvent may also be used in a mixture with water.

35 In this reaction, when the compound [II] is used in a free acid form or its salt form, the reaction is

preferably carried out in the presence of a conventional condensing agent such as N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide; N-cyclohexyl-N'-morpholinoethylcarbodiimide; N-cyclohexyl-N'-(4-diethylaminocyclohexyl)carbodiimide; 5 N,N'-diethylcarbodiimide, N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide; N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide; N,N'-carbonylbis-(2-methylimidazole); pentamethyleneketene-N-cyclohexylimine; diphenylketene-N-cyclohexylimine; ethoxyacetylene; 10 1-alkoxy-1-chloroethylene; trialkyl phosphite, ethyl polyphosphate; isopropyl polyphosphate; phosphorus oxychloride (phosphoryl chloride); phosphorus trichloride; diphenyl phosphorylazide; diphenylphosphoinic chloride; thionyl chloride; oxalyl chloride; lower alkyl haloformate [e.g. ethyl chloroformate, isopropyl chloroformate, etc.]; 15 triphenylphosphine; 2-ethyl-7-hydroxybenzisoxazolium salt; 2-ethyl-5-(m-sulfophenyl)isoxazolium hydroxide intramolecular salt; 1-(p-chlorobenzenesulfonyloxy)-6-chloro-1H-benzotraizole; so-called Vilsmeier reagent prepared by the reaction of N,N-dimethylformamide with 20 thionyl chloride, phosgene, trichloromethyl chloroformate, phosphorus oxychloride, etc.; or the like.

The reaction may also be carried out in the presence of an inorganic or organic base such as an alkali metal bicarboante, tri(lower)alkylamine, pyridine, 25 N-(lower)alkylmorpholine, N,N-di(lower)alkylbenzylamine, or the like.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction is usually carried out under cooling, at ambient 30 temperature or under warming.

Process 2

(1) Preparation of an intermediate compound [XII]

The intermediate compound [XII] can be prepared by 35 subjecting a compound [III] or its reactive derivative at

the carboxy group or its salt to rearrangement reaction.

Suitable reactive derivative at the carboxy group of the compound [II] can be referred to those as exemplified in Process 1.

5 Suitable rearrangement reaction can include Curtius rearrangement, Lossen rearrangement, Hofmann rearrangement, etc..

10 In the Curtius rearrangement, the intermediate compound [XII] can be prepared by reacting a compound [II] or its reactive derivative at the carboxy group or its salt with an azide derivative.

15 Suitable azide derivative may include diphenyl phosphoroazidate, sodium azide, etc..

20 This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent such as chloroform, methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, toluene, water, methanol, ethanol, N,N-dimethylformamide or the like.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction is usually carried out under warming or heating.

25 The intermediate compound [XII] may be used without isolation for the next reaction.

(2) Preparation of the object compound [Ib]

30 The object compound [Ib] or its salt can be prepared by reacting the compound [XII] with the compound [III] or its reactive derivative at the amino group or its salt.

Suitable reactive derivative at the amino group of the compound [III] can be referred to those as exemplified in Process 1.

35 The reaction can be carried out in substantially the same manner as Process 1, and therefore the reaction mode and reaction conditions [e.g. base, condensing agent, solvent, reaction temperature, etc.] of this reaction are to be referred to those as explained in Process 1.

It is to be noted that the compounds [Ia] and [Ib] are

included within the scope of the compound [I], and accordingly the suitable salts of these compounds [Ia] and [Ib] are to be referred to those as exemplified for the compound [I] in the above.

5

Process A - 1

The compound [VI] can be prepared by reacting the compound [IV] with the compound [V].

10 The reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent such as dichloromethane, benzene or any other solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction.

15 The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of inorganic or organic acid.

Suitable acid may include an organic acid (e.g. formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, trichloroacetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, etc.) and an inorganic acid (e.g. hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, etc.).

20 The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under warming to heating.

Process A - 2

25 The compound [IIa] or its salt can be prepared by subjecting the compound [VI] to elimination reaction of the carboxy protective group.

The present reaction is carried out in accordance with a conventional method such as hydrolysis, reduction or the like.

30 In case that the protective group is an ester, the protective group can be eliminated by hydrolysis.

Hydrolysis is preferably carried out in the presence of a base or an acid including Lewis acid. Suitable base may include an inorganic base and an organic base such as an alkali metal (e.g. sodium, potassium, etc.), an alkaline earth metal (e.g. magnesium, calcium, etc.), the hydroxide

or carbonate or bicarboante thereof, trialkylamine (e.g. trimethylamine, triethylamine, etc.), or the like.

Suitable acid may include an organic acid (e.g. formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, trichloroacetic 5 acid, trifluoroacetic acid, etc.) and an inorganic acid (e.g. hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, etc.).

Reduction can be applied preferably for elimination 10 of the protective group such as 4-nitrobenzyl, 2-iodoethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl, or the like. The reduction method applicable for the elimination reaction may include, for example reduction by using a combination 15 of a metal (e.g. zinc, zinc amalgam, etc.) or a salt of chrome compound (e.g. chromous chloride, chromous acetate, etc.) and an organic or inorganic acid (e.g. acetic acid, propionic acid, hydrochloric acid, etc.); and conventional catalytic reduction in the presence of a conventional metallic catalyst (e.g. palladium-carbon, etc.).

The reaction is usually carried out in a solvent such 20 as water, an alcohol (e.g. methanol, ethanol, etc.), methylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran, a mixture thereof or any other solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction. A liquid base or acid can be also used as the solvent. The reaction temperature is not critical and the 25 reaction is usually carried out under cooling to warming.

Process B

The compound [IIc] or its salt can be prepared by halogenating the compound [IIB] or its salt.

Suitable halogenating agent of this reaction may 30 include conventional ones for example, halogen [e.g. chlorine, bromine iodine, etc.], sulfuryl halide [e.g. sulfuryl chloride, sulfuryl bromide, etc.], N-halosuccinimide [e.g. N-chlorosuccinimide, 35 N-bromosuccinimide, etc.], pyridinium hydrohalide

perhalide [e.g. pyridinium hydrobromide perbromide, pyridinium hydrochloride perchloride, etc.] quarternary ammonium perhalide [e.g. phenyltrimethylammonium perbromide, etc.], ω -trihaloacetophenone [e.g. ω -tribromoacetophenone, etc.], cupric or potassium bromide, selenium oxychloride, or the like. These halogenating agents may be selected according to the kind of the starting compound [IIb] to be used.

This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent such as chloroform, methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, acetic acid, a mixture of hydrogen halide [e.g. hydrogen bromide, hydrogen chloride, etc.] and acetic acid, water, N,N-dimethylformamide or the like.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction is usually carried out under cooling, at ambient temperature or under warming or heating.

Process C - ①

The compound [VII] can be prepared by subjecting the compound [IVa] to introduction reaction of the hydroxy protective group.

The agents used in this reaction may be one which is capable of introducing the hydroxy protective group as exemplified before such as a conventional acylating agent, or the like.

Suitable acylating agent may include an organic acid as exemplified in the explanation of the above Process A - ② or its reactive derivative.

The suitable reactive derivative of the organic acid may be a conventional one such as an acid halide (e.g. acid chloride, acid bromide, etc.), an acid azide, an acid anhydride, an activated amide, an activated ester, an isocyanate [e.g. aryl isocyanate (e.g. phenyl isocyanate, etc.), etc.].

When free acid is used as an acylating agent, the acylation reaction may preferably be conducted in the presence of a conventional condensing agent such as N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide or the like.

5 This reaction is usually carried out in a solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, dichloromethane, pyridine, tetrahydrofuran, chloroform and the like.

10 The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction can be carried out under cooling to under heating.

Process C - (2)

15 The compound [VIII] can be prepared by subjecting the compound [VII] to Vilsmeier reaction.

Vilsmeier reaction is carried out in the presence of N,N-dimethylformamide and phosphorus oxyhalide [e.g. phosphorus oxychloride, etc.] or phosgene, etc.

20 The reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent such as, water, acetone, dioxane, acetonitrile, ethylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether or any other organic solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction. The N,N-dimethylformamide can also be used as the solvent.

25 The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under cooling to heating.

Process C - (3)

30 The compound [IX] can be prepared by subjecting the compound [VIII] to elimination reaction of the hydroxy protective group.

The present elimination reaction is carried out in accordance with a conventional method such as hydrolysis; reduction; or the like as explained in Process A - (2).

35 Therefore, the reaction mode and reaction conditions

[e.g. acid, base, reducing agent, solvent, reaction temperature, etc.] or this reaction are to be referred to those as explained in Process A - ②.

5 Process C - ④

The compound [X] can be prepared by reducing the compound [IX].

10 The reaction including chemical reduction and catalytic reduction, may be carried out in a conventional manner.

15 Suitable reducing agents to be used in chemical reduction are a metal [e.g. tin, zinc, iron, etc.], a combination of such metal and/or metallic compound [e.g. chromium chloride, chromium acetate, etc.] and an organic or inorganic acid [e.g. formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, etc.], a metal hydride compound such as aluminum hydride compound [e.g. lithium aluminum hydride, sodium aluminum hydride, aluminum hydride, lithium trimethoxyaluminum hydride, lithium tri-t-butoxyaluminum hydride, etc.], borohydride compound [e.g. sodium borohydride, lithium borohydride, sodium cyanoborohydride, tetramethylammonium borohydride, borane, diborane, etc.], a phosphorus compound [e.g. phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus tribromide, triphenylphosphine, triethylphosphine, etc.] and the like.

20 Suitable catalysts to be used in catalytic reduction are conventional ones such as platinum catalyst [e.g. platinum plate, spongy platinum, platinum black, colloidal platinum, platinum oxide, platinum wire, etc.], palladium catalyst [e.g. spongy palladium, palladium black, palladium oxide, palladium on carbon, colloidal palladium, palladium on barium sulfate, palladium on barium carbonate, etc.], nickel catalyst [e.g. reduced nickel, nickel oxide, Raney nickel, etc.], cobalt catalyst [e.g.

reduced cobalt, Raney cobalt, etc.], iron catalyst [e.g. reduced iron, Raney iron, etc.], copper catalyst [e.g. reduced copper, Raney copper, Ullman copper, etc.], or the like.

5 The reduction is usually carried out in a solvent. A suitable solvent to be used may be water, alcohol [e.g. methanol, ethanol, propanol, etc.], acetonitrile or any other conventional organic solvent such as diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, etc. or a mixture thereof.

10 Additionally, the aforementioned liquid acids to be used in chemical reduction can also be used as a solvent.

 The reaction is preferably carried out under cooling to warming.

15 Process C - 5

 The compound [XI] can be prepared by subjecting the compound [X] to cyclization reaction.

 This cyclization reaction is carried out in the presence of a dehydrating agent.

20 Suitable dehydrating agents used of this reaction may include conventional organic or inorganic ones such as an inorganic halogen compound [e.g. thionyl chloride, phosphorus pentachloride, phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus tribromide, stannic chloride, titanium tetrachloride, etc.]; sulfonyl halide [e.g. mesyl chloride, tosyl chloride, benzenesulfonyl chloride, etc.]; carbodiimide compound [e.g. N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, N-cyclohexyl-N'-morpholinoethylcarbodiimide, N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide, etc.]; other phosphorus compound [e.g. phosphorus pentoxide, polyphosphate ester, etc.]; a combination of phosphine compound [e.g. triethylphosphine, triphenylphosphine, etc.] and azodicarboxylate ester compound [e.g. diethyl azodicarboxylate, diisopropyl azodicarboxylate, etc.]; and the like or an optional mixture thereof.

This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent such as diethyl ether, N,N-dimethylformamide, pyridine, acetic acid, formic acid, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, methylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, sulfolane, and the like. Additionally in case that the above-mentioned dehydrating agents are in liquid, they can also be used as a solvent.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction is usually carried out at ambient temperature or under cooling to under heating.

Process C - ⑥

The compound [IIId] or its salt can be prepared by subjecting the compound [XI] to elimination reaction of the carboxy protective group. The reaction can be carried out in substantially the same manner as Process A - ②, and therefore the reaction mode and reaction conditions [e.g. acid, base reducing agent, solvent, reaction temperature, etc.] of this reaction are to be referred to those as explained in Process A - ②.

In this respect, it is to be noted that the compounds [IIIA] to [IIId] are included within the scope of the compound [II], and accordingly the suitable salts of these compounds [IIIA] to [IIId] are to be referred to those as exemplified for the compound [III] in the above.

The compounds thus obtained by Processes 1 and 2 and Processes A - ②, B and C - ⑥ may be converted into aforesaid pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof according to a conventional manner.

The object compound [I] of the present invention can be isolated and purified in a conventional manner, for example, extraction, precipitation, fractional crystallization, recrystallization, chromatography, and the like.

The object compound [I] of the present invention are novel and exhibit pharmacological activities such as 5-HT antagonism, especially, 5-HT₃ antagonism, and 5-HT agonism, especially, 5-HT₄ agonism and the like and therefore are useful as 5-HT antagonist and agonist for treating or preventing central nervous system (CNS) disorders such as psychosis (e.g. schizophrenia, mania, etc.), anxiety, and depression; pains or aches such as headaches (e.g. migraine, cluster headaches, vascular headaches, etc.), and neuralgia (e.g. trigeminal neuralgia, etc.); gastrointestinal disorders such as symptoms of gastrointestinal dysfunction such as occur with, for example, dyspepsia, peptic ulcer, reflux oesophagitis and flatulence, and irritable bowel syndrome (IBS); nausea or vomiting, each of which may be associated with cancer therapy; motion sickness; constipation and the like.

Further, it is expected that the object compound [I] of the present invention are useful as therapeutical and/or preventive agents for obesity; lung embolism; arrhythmia; withdrawal syndrome resulting from addition to a drug or substance of abuse; stress-related psychiatric disorders; rhinitis; and serotonin-induced nasal disorders, and the like.

In order to illustrate the usefulness of the object compound [I], pharmacological activities of representative compound of the present invention are shown below.

(1) Inhibition of Benzold-Jarisch reflex

Test Method :

Male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 260-350 g were anesthetized intraperitoneally with 1.25 g/kg urethane.

Blood pressure and heart rate were monitored continuously from the left common carotid artery with a pressure transducer. A right femoral vein was cannulated

for the intravenous injection (iv) of drugs. The trachea was also cannulated to ease the respiration.

Rats were given a rapid bolus injection of 2-methyl-5-hydroxytryptamine (32 µg/kg, iv) to establish the control bradycardic response. Once the heart rate returned to base line, the rats were given the test compound (iv), followed by 5-minutes interval and another bolus injection of 2-methyl-5-hydroxytryptamine (32 µg/kg, iv).

10

Test Result :

15

Test Compound	Dose (µg/kg)	Inhibition (%)
Example 1	3.2	68.1
Example 2(1)	3.2	76.3
Example 3(1)	3.2	81.8
Example 3(2)	3.2	70.8

20

(2) Inhibition of Cisplatin-induced vomiting

Test Method :

Nonfasted female beagles weighing about 10 kg were administered test compound or saline intravenously twice 25 10 minutes prior to and 90 minutes after Cisplatin dosing (3.2 mg/kg, iv).

Cisplatin was dissolved in 0.9% warm saline with a final concentration of 3 mg/ml and used immediately. The beagles were observed for vomiting for up to 5 hours 30 following Cisplatin administration.

35

Test Result :

Test compound	Dose ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)	Inhibition (%)
Example 1	100	96.3
Example 2(1)	100	81.5

10 (3) Contractile response on isolated ileum of guinea pigTest Method :

Isolated strips of guinea pig ileum were set up in chambers containing Tyrode solution (37°C) with a resting tension of 0.3~0.6 g.

15 After the contractile activities were observed with 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT)(10^{-5}M), the response to the respective compounds (10^{-5}M) was examined.

Test Result :

20

Test compound	Contractile response (%)
Example 1	57.1
Example 2(1)	72.4
5-HT	100

25 For therapeutic administration, the object compound [I] of the présent invention are used in the form of conventional pharmaceutical preparation which contains said compound as an active ingredient, in admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers such as an organic or inorganic solid or liquid excipient which is suitable for 30 oral, parenteral and external administration. The

pharmaceutical preparations may be in solid form such as tablet, granule, powder, capsule, or liquid form such as solution, suspension, syrup, emulsion, lemonade and the like.

5 If needed, there may be included in the above preparations auxiliary substances, stabilizing agents, wetting agents and other commonly used additives such as lactose, citric acid, tartaric acid, stearic acid magnesium stearate, terra alba, sucrose, corn starch, 10 talc, gelatin, agar, pectin, peanut oil, olive oil, cacao butter, ethylene glycol, and the like.

While the dosage of the compound [I] may vary from and also depend upon the age, conditions of the patient, a kind of diseases or conditions, a kind of the compound [I] 15 to be applied, etc. In general amounts between 0.01 mg and about 500 mg or even more per day may be administered to a patient. An average single dose of about 0.05 mg, 0.1 mg, 0.25 mg, 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg 20 of the object compound [I] or the present invention may be used in treating diseases.

The following Preparations and Examples are given for the purpose of illustrating the present invention.

25 Preparation 1

A mixture of ethyl 3-amino-5-chloro-2-hydroxybenzoate (7.02 g), 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran (6.45 g), dioxane (40 ml), and acetic acid (25 ml) was heated at 100°C for 3.5 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated in vacuo, 30 and the residue was diluted with methylene chloride. The methylene chloride solution was washed successively with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, water, and brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel, 35 using chloroform-hexane (1:1) mixture as eluent to give

ethyl 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (8.50 g).

mp : 106-107°C

IR (Nujol) : 1675, 1585 cm^{-1}

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ) : 1.44 (3H, t, $J=7.2\text{Hz}$), 4.45 (2H, q, $J=7.2\text{Hz}$), 6.34 (2H, m), 7.05 (2H, m), 7.46 (1H, d, $J=2.6\text{Hz}$), 7.77 (1H, d, $J=2.6\text{Hz}$), 11.40 (1H, s)

Preparation 2

A mixture of ethyl 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (18 g), p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (1.7 g), acetone (150 ml), and benzene (950 ml) was heated at 70°C for 72 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residual oil was chromatographed on silica gel, using dichloromethane-hexane (1:1) mixture as eluent to give ethyl 8-chloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-benzoxazine-6-carboxylate (14.6 g) as an oil.

IR (Neat) : 1725, 1710, 1675, 1590, 1555, 1490 cm^{-1}

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ) : 1.40 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 1.64 (6H, s), 4.37 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 6.02 (1H, m), 6.33 (1H, t, $J=3\text{Hz}$), 7.05 (1H, m), 7.42 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 7.52 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$)

25

Preparation 3

A mixture of ethyl 8-chloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylate (640 mg), aqueous 3N sodium hydroxide (4 ml), and ethanol (5 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was diluted with water and washed with dichloromethane. The aqueous layer was made acidic with 3N hydrochloric acid and extracted three times with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous

magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue obtained was recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to give 8-chloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid (413 mg).

5 mp : 184-187°C

IR (Nujol) : 3230, 1742, 1595, 1490 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.57 (6H, s), 6.12 (1H, m), 6.30 (1H, m), 7.43 (1H, m), 7.58 (1H, m), 8.01 (1H, m), 13.16 (1H, br s)

10

Preparation 4

15

A mixture of ethyl 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (1.0 g), acetic anhydride (1 ml), pyridine (1 ml), and dichloromethane (5 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 40 hours. After evaporation of the solvent, the oily residue was diluted with toluene and evaporated in vacuo. This operation was repeated three times in order to remove pyridine and acetic anhydride. There was obtained 1.16 g of ethyl 2-acetoxy-5-chloro-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)benzoate as an oil, which was used in the next reaction without further purification.

20

IR (Film) : 1775, 1725, 1585, 1490 cm⁻¹

NMR (CDCl₃, δ) : 1.38 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 2.21 (3H, s), 4.35 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 6.32 (2H, m), 6.85 (2H, m), 7.54 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.94 (1H, d, J=2Hz)

25

Preparation 5

30

Phosphorus oxychloride (0.42 ml) was added dropwise to N,N-dimethylformamide (0.357 g) cooled to 0°C. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 10 minutes and then at room temperature for 15 minutes. To this mixture cooled to 0°C, were added 1,2-dichloroethane (5 ml) and a solution of ethyl 2-acetoxy-5-chloro-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (1.1 g) in 1,2-dichloroethane (9 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes and at 70°C for 1 hour.

35

The reaction mixture was treated with a solution of sodium acetate trihydrate (4.3 g) in water (20 ml) and stirred at 60°C for 20 minutes. After cooling, the reaction mixture was extracted twice with dichloromethane. The organic
5 layer was washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (1% methanol-dichloromethane) gave ethyl 2-acetoxy-5-chloro-3-(2-formylpyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (0.82 g) as crystals.

10 mp : 125-128°C

IR (Nujol) : 1765, 1725, 1660, 1585, 1525 cm⁻¹

NMR (CDCl₃, δ) : 1.37 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 2.06 (3H, s),
4.34 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 6.41 (1H, m), 6.92 (1H, m),
7.10 (1H, m), 7.55 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.09 (1H, d,
15 J=2Hz), 9.52 (1H, s)

Preparation 6

To a mixture of ethyl 2-acetoxy-5-chloro-3-(2-formylpyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (0.791 g), ethanol (10 ml), and tetrahydrofuran (8 ml) at room temperature was added 28% sodium methoxide in methanol (0.6 ml). After being stirred for 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was treated with a mixture of acetic acid and water (1:1, 6 ml) and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with water and extracted twice with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated. Column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane-hexane, 1:1) of the residue gave ethyl 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-3-(2-formylpyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (230 mg).

30 mp : 105-110°C

IR (Nujol) : 3100, 2720, 1675, 1610, 1590, 1530 cm⁻¹

NMR (CDCl₃, δ) : 1.44 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 4.43 (2H, q,
J=7Hz), 6.45 (1H, m), 6.99 (1H, s), 7.14 (1H,
35 m), 7.46 (1H, m), 7.46 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.91 (1H,

d, J=2Hz), 9.54 (1H, s), 11.20 (1H, s)

Preparation 7

To a mixture of ethyl 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-3-(2-formylpyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (2.75 g), tetrahydrofuran (15 ml), and ethanol (15 ml) at 0°C was added in small portions sodium borohydride (0.70 g) over a period of 1 hour. After being stirred for 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with water, made acidic with aqueous oxalic acid, and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer was washed successively with aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate, water, and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The oily residue obtained (ethyl 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxymethylpyrrol-1-yl)benzoate) was used in the next reaction without further purification.

IR (Film) : 3350, 1680, 1610, 1590 cm^{-1}
NMR (CDCl_3 , δ) : 1.45 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.87 (1H, t, J=6Hz), 4.44 (2H, d, J=6Hz), 4.46 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 6.30 (1H, m), 6.36 (1H, m), 6.73 (1H, m), 7.55 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.91 (1H, d, J=3Hz), 11.39 (1H, s)

Preparation 8

To a mixture of crude ethyl 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-3-(2-hydroxymethylpyrrol-1-yl)benzoate, triphenylphosphine (3.68 g), and tetrahydrofuran (30 ml) at 0°C was added a solution of diethyl azodicarboxylate (2.45 g) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 14 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica

gel column chromatography (dichloromethane-hexane, 2:1) to give ethyl 8-chloro-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylate (1.16 g).

mp : 90-95°C

5 IR (Nujol) : 1725, 1600, 1565, 1495 cm⁻¹

NMR (CDCl₃, δ) : 1.39 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 4.35 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 5.22 (2H, s), 6.10 (1H, m), 6.35 (1H, m), 7.08 (1H, m), 7.44 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.52 (1H, d, J=2Hz)

10

Preparation 9

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 3.

15

8-Chloro-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid

mp : 200-210°C (CH₂Cl₂-toluene)

IR (Nujol) : 2700-2300 1665, 1600, 1560 cm⁻¹

20

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 5.24 (2H, s), 6.11 (1H, m), 6.33 (1H, m), 7.42 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.61 (1H, m), 8.02 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 13.25 (1H, s)

Preparation 10

A mixture of 8-chloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c]-[1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid (3.0 g), N-chlorosuccinimide (1.44 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (30 ml) was stirred at 0°C for 4 hours and then at room temperature for 14 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. Recrystallization of the residue from toluene-hexane gave 1,8-dichloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid (2.28 g).

35

mp : 130-135°C

IR (Nujol) : 2800-2400, 1700, 1675, 1595, 1570 cm^{-1}

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.55 (6H, s), 6.22 (1H, d, J=4Hz), 6.41 (1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.54 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.22 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 13.23 (1H, s)

5

Preparation 11

A mixture of ethyl 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (7.0 g), triethylamine (13.3 g), water (5 ml), and ethanol (80 ml) was hydrogenated over a 10% palladium carbon catalyst (0.7 g) at one atmospheric pressure at room temperature. After 5 hours, the mixture was filtered and then evaporated in vacuo. The residue obtained was crystallized from methanol to give ethyl 2-hydroxy-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (2.86 g). The filtrate was concentrated and chromatographed on silica gel (hexane-dichloromethane, 3:2) to give another crop of ethyl 2-hydroxy-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)benzoate (1.29 g) after recrystallization from methanol.

mp : 56-58°C

IR (Nujol) : 1670, 1605, 1585, 1495 cm^{-1}

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.37 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 4.42 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 6.23 (2H, t, J=2.2Hz), 7.04 (1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.13 (2H, t, J=2.2Hz), 7.64 (1H, dd, J=1.6, 7.8Hz), 7.80 (1H, dd, J=1.6, 8.0Hz)

25

Preparation 12

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 1.

30 (1) Ethyl 5-methanesulfonyl-2-hydroxy-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)-benzoate

mp : 185-188°C (from iPE-n-hexane)

IR (Nujol) : 1695, 1590 cm^{-1}

35 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.40 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 3.31 (3H, s), 4.48 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 6.29 (2H, m), 7.24 (2H,

m), 8.07 (1H, d, J=2.3Hz), 8.22 (1H, d, J=2.3Hz), 11.80 (1H, s)

Elemental Analysis Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{15}NO_5S$:

C 54.36%, H 4.89%, N 4.53%

5

Found : C 54.99%, H 4.87%, N 4.33%

(2) Ethyl 5-acetylamino-2-hydroxy-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)benzoate
mp : 154-155°C (from ACOEt-iPE)

IR (Nujol) : 3350, 1660, 1610, 1565 cm^{-1}

10

NMR (DMSO-d_6 , δ) : 1.38 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 2.04 (3H, s), 4.41 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 6.24 (2H, m), 7.08 (2H, m), 8.00 (1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 8.12 (1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 10.08 (1H, s), 10.96 (1H, s)

Elemental Analysis Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{16}N_2O_4$:

15

C 62.49%, H 5.59%, N 9.72%

Found : C 62.86%, H 5.72%, N 9.72%

(3) Ethyl 2-hydroxy-5-methyl-3-(pyrrol-1-yl)benzoate

mp : 67-68°C

20

IR (Nujol) : 1670, 1620, 1480 cm^{-1}

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ) : 1.44 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 2.32 (3H, s), 4.43 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 6.3-6.4 (2H, m), 7.0-7.1 (2H, m), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.60 (1H, s), 11.20 (1H, s)

25

Preparation 13

The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 2.

30 (1) Ethyl 4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylate as an oil

IR (Neat) : 1725, 1605, 1595, 1555, 1495 cm^{-1}

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ) : 1.32 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.57 (6H, s), 4.29 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 6.11 (1H, m), 6.28 (1H, t, J=3.3Hz), 7.12 (1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.43

35

(1H, dd, J=1.5, 7.8Hz), 7.49 (1H, m), 7.85 (1H, dd, J=1.5, 8.0Hz)

- 5 (2) Ethyl 8-methanesulfonyl-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylate as an oil
NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.39 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.63 (6H, s), 3.34 (3H, s), 4.36 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 6.19 (1H, m), 6.29 (1H, m), 7.71 (1H, m), 7.96 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 8.38 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz)
- 10 (3) Ethyl 8-acetylamino-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c]-[1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylate
mp : 139-140°C (from AcOEt-iPE)
IR (Nujol) : 3350, 1720, 1660, 1610, 1550 cm⁻¹
15 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.32 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.56 (6H, s), 2.06 (3H, s), 4.29 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 6.11 (1H, m), 6.30 (1H, m), 7.25 (1H, m), 7.61 (1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 8.01 (1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 10.10 (1H, s)
- 20 (4) Ethyl 4,4-dimethyl-8-methyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-benzoxazine-6-carboxylate as an oil
IR (Neat) : 1720, 1610, 1590, 1555, 1490 cm⁻¹
NMR (CDCl₃, δ) : 1.40 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.63 (6H, s), 2.36 (3H, s), 4.37 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 6.00 (1H, m), 6.30 (1H, m), 7.07 (1H, m), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.36 (1H, m)

Preparation 14

30 The following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 3.

- (1) 4,4-Dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid
mp : 162-167°C (ethyl acetate-hexane)
35 IR (Nujol) : 2700-2100, 1700, 1675, 1605, 1590 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.56 (6H, s), 6.10 (1H, m), 6.28 (1H, t, 3.0Hz), 7.09 (1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.43 (1H, dd, J=1.5, 7.8Hz), 7.48 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, dd, J=1.5, 7.8Hz)

5

(2) 8-Methanesulfonyl-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c]-[1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid

mp : 197-198 (from AcOEt-iPE)

IR (Nujol) : 1720, 1600, 1565 cm⁻¹

10

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.62 (6H, s), 3.32 (3H, s), 6.18 (1H, m), 6.36 (1H, m), 7.69 (1H, m), 7.95 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 8.33 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz)

Elemental Analysis Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₅NO₅S :

C 56.06%, H 4.70%, N 4.35%

15

Found : C 55.53%, H 4.90%, N 4.21%

(3) 8-Acetylamino-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid

mp : 245°C (dec.) (from AcOEt-iPE)

20

IR (Nujol) : 3320, 1720, 1690, 1605, 1550 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.55 (6H, s), 2.05 (3H, s), 6.10 (1H, m), 6.30 (1H, m), 7.23 (1H, m), 7.61 (1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 7.97 (1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 10.05 (1H, s)

Elemental Analysis Calcd. for C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₄ :

C 63.99%, H 5.37%, N 9.33%

Found : C 63.79%, H 5.44%, N 9.18%

25

(4) 8-Methyl-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid

30

mp : 158-161°C

IR (Nujol) : 2700-2100, 1685, 1615, 1490 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.54 (6H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 6.08 (1H, m), 6.26 (1H, m), 7.27 (1H, m), 7.45 (1H, dd, J=1.5, 3.0Hz), 7.66 (1H, d, J=1.7Hz), 12.7 (1H, br s)

35

Example 1

A mixture of 8-chloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c]-
[1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid (1.0 g) obtained in
Preparation 3, 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (743 mg),
1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (551 mg), and
5 N,N-dimethylformamide (15 ml) was stirred at room
temperature for 1 hour. To this mixture was added a
solution of 1-azabicyclo[2,2,2]octyl-3-amine (0.50 g) in
N,N-dimethylformamide (5 ml). After 10 minutes, the
10 mixture was treated with triethylamine (0.50 ml) and then
stirred at room temperature for 14 hours. The precipitate
formed was filtered and the filtrate was evaporated in
vacuo. The residue was diluted with water, made basic
15 with 3N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, and extracted
three times with dichloromethane. The organic layer was
washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium
sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. Column chromatography
on silica gel (10% methanol-chloroform) of the residue
gave an oil (1.18 g), which was treated with hydrogen
20 chloride in ethanol and crystallized from methanol-ether
to give N-(1-azabicyclo[2,2,2]oct-3-yl)-8-chloro-4,4-
dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxamide
hydrochloride (1.02 g).

mp : 157-165°C

25 IR (Nujol) : 3360, 2550, 1650, 1585, 1530, 1485 cm^{-1}
NMR (DMSO-d_6 , δ) : 1.55 (3H, s), 1.60 (3H, s),
1.65-2.20 (5H, m), 3.00-3.80 (6H, m),
4.29 (1H, m), 6.15 (1H, m), 6.31 (1H, m),
7.32 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 7.60 (1H, m),
30 7.97 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 8.59 (1H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$)

Example 2

The following compounds were obtained according to a
similar manner to that of Example 1.

- (1) Endo-N-(8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-8-chloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-benzoxazine-6-carboxamide hydrochloride
mp : 164-166°C (methanol-ether)
IR (Nujol) : 3400, 2700, 2550, 1650, 1590, 1525,
1490 cm^{-1}
NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.60 (6H, s), 2.00-2.80 (8H, m),
2.64 (3H, m), 3.80-4.00 (3H, m), 6.16 (1H, m),
6.32 (1H, m), 7.33 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.60 (1H, m),
7.98 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.34 (1H, d, J=4Hz)
- (2) 8-Chloro-4,4-dimethyl-N-[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-morpholin-2-yl]methyl]-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-benzoxazine-6-carboxamide hydrochloride
mp : 216-222°C (methanol-ether)
IR (Nujol) : 3350, 2400, 1660, 1590, 1530 cm^{-1}
NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.58 (3H, s), 1.61 (3H, s),
2.80-3.80 (6H, m), 4.05 (3H, m),
4.34 (2H, br s), 6.16 (1H, m), 6.31 (1H, m),
7.29 (2H, t, J=9Hz), 7.49 (1H, d, J=2Hz),
7.61 (1H, s), 7.71 (2H, t, J=9Hz),
8.02 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.38 (1H, m),
12.03 (1H, br s)
- (3) N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-8-chloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxamide hydrochloride
mp : 203-205°C (ethanol-ether)
IR (Nujol) : 3400, 2650, 1650, 1590, 1510, 1490 cm^{-1}
NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.25 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.63 (6H, s),
3.12-3.24 (6H, m), 3.69 (2H, q, J=6Hz),
6.14 (1H, m), 6.31 (1H, t, J=3Hz),
7.48 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.59 (1H, m),
8.00 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.43 (1H, t, J=6Hz)

Example 3

Starting from 8-chloro-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid obtained in Preparation 9, the following compounds were obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 1.

5 (1) N-(1-azabicyclo[2,2,2]oct-3-yl)-8-chloro-4H-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxamide hydrochloride

mp : >250°C (methanol-ether)

10 IR (Nujol) : 3300, 2470, 1660, 1640, 1595, 1550,
1495 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.60-2.20 (5H, m),
3.10-3.40 (5H, m), 3.63 (1H, t, J=10Hz),
4.27 (1H, m), 5.29 (2H, s), 6.12 (1H, m),
6.33 (1H, m), 7.30 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.62 (1H, m),
7.97 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.70 (1H, d, J=6Hz),
10.42 (1H, br s)

15 (2) Endo-N-(8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3,2,1]oct-3-yl)-8-chloro-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxamide hydrochloride

mp : 213-218°C (methanol-ether)

IR (Nujol) : 3400, 1660, 1650, 1585, 1530 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 2.00-2.80 (8H, m), 2.65 (3H, m),
3.70-4.10 (3H, m), 5.31 (2H, s), 6.14 (1H, m),
6.34 (1H, m), 7.33 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.63 (1H, m),
7.99 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.49 (1H, d, J=5Hz), 10.62
(1H, m)

30 Example 4

Starting from 1,8-dichloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid obtained in Preparation 10, the following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 1.

35 N-(1-azabicyclo[2,2,2]oct-3-yl)-1,8-dichloro-4,4-

dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxamide
hydrochloride

mp : 232-237°C (ethanol-ether)

IR (Nujol) : 3250, 2550, 2450, 1645, 1590, 1540 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆) : 1.52 (3H, s), 1.57 (3H, s),
5 1.65-2.20 (5H, m), 3.00-3.40 (5H, m), 3.63 (1H,
br t, J=13Hz), 4.28 (1H, m), 6.24 (1H, d,
J=4Hz), 6.42 (1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.44 (1H, d,
J=2Hz), 8.17 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.64 (1H, d,
10 J=6Hz), 10.47 (1H, s)

Example 5

A solution of 4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-
benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid (0.50 g),
15 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (314 mg), and
1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide
hydrochloride (393 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (6 ml) was
stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. 1-Azabicyclo[2.2.2]octyl-
3-amine dihydrochloride (450 mg) and a solution of
20 N-methylmorpholine (600 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (2
ml) were added and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 2
hours and then at room temperature for 14 hours. The
reaction mixture was diluted with water, made basic with
3N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, and extracted three
25 times with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed
with water and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate,
and evaporated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica
gel (15% methanol-chloroform) of the residue gave an oil
(0.72 g), which was treated with hydrogen chloride in
30 dioxane and crystallized from methanol-ether to give
N-(1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-3-yl)-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxamide hydrochloride (589
mg).

mp : 235-238°C (methanol-ether)

35 IR (Nujol) : 3370, 1645, 1585, 1535 cm⁻¹

5

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.56 (3H, s), 1.62 (3H, s),
1.65-2.30 (5H, m), 3.00-3.40 (5H, m), 3.60 (1H,
m), 4.32 (1H, m), 6.12 (1H, m), 6.29 (1H, t,
J=3.2Hz), 7.13 (1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.36 (1H, dd,
J=1.5, 7.8Hz), 7.51 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, dd,
J=1.5, 7.9Hz), 8.50 (1H, d, J=6.4Hz), 10.99 (1H,
br s)

10

Example 6

The following compounds were obtained according to a
similar manner to that of Example 5.

15

(1) Endo-N-(8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxamide hydrochloride

20

mp : >250°C (methanol-ether)

IR (Nujol) : 3470, 1635, 1590, 1520 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.61 (6H, s), 2.00-2.80 (8H, m),
2.65 (3H, m), 3.80-4.10 (3H, m), 6.14 (1H, m),
6.30 (1H, t, J=3.3Hz), 7.13 (1H, t, J=7.9Hz),
7.42 (1H, dd, J=1.6, 7.8Hz), 7.50 (1H, m), 7.79
(1H, dd, J=1.5, 7.9Hz), 8.26 (1H, d, J=4.4Hz),
10.70 (1H, br s)

25

(2) Endo-N-(8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4,4-dimethyl-8-methyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxamide hydrochloride

30

mp : 214-216°C (dec.) (methanol-ethyl acetate)

IR (Nujol) : 3450, 1630, 1590 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.60 (6H, s), 2.0-2.9 (11H, m),
2.33 (3H, s), 3.6-4.0 (3H, m), 6.12 (1H, m),
6.28 (1H, m), 7.26 (1H, d, J=1.5Hz), 7.49 (1H,
dd, J=1.4, 2.9Hz), 7.66 (1H, d, J=1.8Hz), 8.25
(1H, d, J=4.4Hz), 10.9 (1H, br s)

35

(3) N-(1-azabicyclo[2,2,2]oct-3-yl)-4,4-dimethyl-8-methyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxamide hydrochloride

mp : >250°C (methanol-ether)

5 IR (Nujol) : 3350, 1640, 1590 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.54 (3H, s), 1.60 (3H, s),
1.6-2.3 (6H, m), 2.33 (3H, s), 3.0-3.4 (4H, m),
3.5-3.6 (1H, m), 4.2-4.6 (1H, m), 6.11 (1H, dd,
J=1.4, 3.4Hz), 6.27 (1H, m), 7.19 (1H, d,
J=1.4Hz), 7.48 (1H, dd, J=1.4, 2.9Hz), 7.65 (1H,
d, J=1.6Hz), 8.45 (1H, d, J=6.4Hz), 10.93 (1H,
br s)

Example 7

15 A solution of 8-chloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid (278 mg), diphenyl phosphoroazidate (275 mg), and triethylamine (101 mg) in toluene (5 ml) was heated at 80°C for 1.5 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was evaporated in
20 vacuo and the residue was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (3 ml). Endo-8-methyl-8-azabicyclo-[3,2,1]oct-3-ylamine (320 mg) and triethylamine (400 mg) were added to the solution. After stirring for 18 hours, the solution was diluted with 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide
25 solution and extracted three times with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (20% methanol-chloroform) of the residue gave 1-(8-chloro-4,4-
30 dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazinyl)-3-(endo-8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3,2,1]oct-3-yl)urea (110 mg).

mp : 230-236°C

IR (Nujol) : 3250, 1640, 1610, 1545 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.61 (6H, s), 1.50-2.10 (8H, m),
35 2.16 (3H, s), 3.01 (2H, br s), 3.74 (1H, m),

6.10 (1H, m), 6.25 (1H, t, J=3.2Hz), 7.00 (1H, d, J=5.7Hz), 7.35 (1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 7.50 (1H, m), 8.05 (1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 8.17 (1H, s)

5 Example 8

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 7.

10 3-(1-Azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-3-yl)-1-(8-chloro-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazinyl)urea as an oil
IR (Film) : 3250, 1680, 1605, 1540 cm⁻¹
NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.62 (6H, s), 1.65-2.30 (5H, m), 3.00-3.60 (5H, m), 3.92 (1H, m), 4.14 (1H, m), 6.08 (1H, m), 6.25 (1H, t, J=3.2Hz), 7.38 (1H, m), 7.49 (1H, m), 8.01 (1H, m), 8.63 (1H, d, J=5.5Hz), 8.72 (1H, s)

15 Example 9

A mixture of 8-methanesulfonyl-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid (0.96 g), 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (0.62 g), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (0.46 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (20 ml) was stirred at ambient temperature for one hour. To the resulting mixture was added a mixture of endo-8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octyl-3-amine dihydrochloride (0.54 g), and triethylamine (0.91 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (10 ml) and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was dissolved in a mixture of ethyl acetate and water. The separated organic layer was washed with brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was subjected on column chromatography on alumina being eluted with a mixture of chloroform and methanol (99:1) and the fraction containing the desired product was

evaporated in vacuo. The residue was recrystallized from a mixture of ethyl acetate and diisopropyl ether to give endo-N-(8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3,2,1]oct-3-yl)-8-methane-sulfonyl-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxamide (0.49 g).

5 mp : 173-174°C

IR (Nujol) : 3400, 1650, 1590, 1520 cm⁻¹

10 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.68 (6H, s), 1.74-2.17 (8H, m),
2.20 (3H, s), 3.04 (2H, m), 3.30 (3H, s), 4.01
(1H, m), 6.22 (1H, m), 6.37 (1H, m), 7.70 (1H,
m), 7.99 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 8.13 (1H, d,
J=5.7Hz), 8.30 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz)

Elemental Analysis Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₉N₃O₄S·H₂O :

C 59.85%, H 6.77%, N 9.10%

15 Found : C 59.84%, H 6.88%, N 9.06%

Example 10

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 9.

20

Endo-N-(8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3,2,1]oct-3-yl)-8-acetylamino-4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]-benzoxazine-6-carboxamide

mp : 215-216°C (from AcOEt-iPE)

25 IR (Nujol) : 3400, 3260, 1685, 1640, 1600, 1560,
1510 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.65 (6H, s), 1.65-2.20 (8H, m),
2.06 (3H, s), 2.19 (3H, s), 3.05 (2H, br s),
4.05 (1H, m), 6.15 (1H, m), 6.32 (1H, m), 7.25
30 (1H, m), 7.73 (1H, d, J=2.5Hz), 8.10 (1H, d,
J=2.5Hz), 8.15 (1H, d, J=6.2Hz), 10.11 (1H, s)

Elemental Analysis Calcd. for C₂₄H₃₀N₄O₃·1/5H₂O :

C 67.64%, H 7.19%, N 13.14%

Found : C 67.54%, H 7.39%, N 13.06%

35

Example 11

The following compound was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 1.

5 N-(1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-3-yl)-8-methanesulfonyl-
4,4-dimethyl-4H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzoxazine-6-
carboxamide hydrochloride

mp : >260°C (from methanol-ether)

IR (Nujol) : 3450, 3320, 2520, 1640, 1590, 1540 cm⁻¹

10 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ) : 1.60 (3H, s), 1.64 (3H, s),
1.65-2.25 (5H, m), 3.22 (3H, s), 3.08-3.70 (6H,
m), 4.33 (1H, m), 6.19 (1H, m), 6.36 (1H, m),
7.70 (1H, m), 7.79 (1H, d, J=2.1Hz), 8.29 (1H,
d, J=2.1Hz), 8.71 (1H, d, J=6.4Hz)

15 Elemental Analysis Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₇N₃O₄SHCl·1/2H₂O :
C 55.62%, H 6.15%, N 8.84%

Found : C 55.22%, H 6.48%, N 8.43%

20

25

30

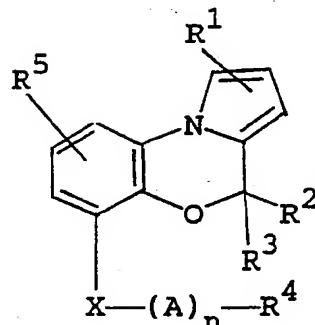
35

C L A I M S

1. A compound of the formula :

5

10



15

20

25

wherein R¹ is hydrogen or halogen,

R² and R³ are each hydrogen or lower alkyl,

R⁴ is lower alkylamino;

azabicyclo(C₅-C₁₂)alkyl which may be substituted with lower alkyl; or
N-containing heterocyclic group

which may be substituted with

ar(lower)alkyl optionally substituted with halogen,

R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, acyl or acylamino,

X is CONH- or NHCONH-,

A is lower alkylene and

n is an integer of 0 or 1,

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

30

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein

R⁴ is lower alkylamino;

azabicyclo(C₇-C₁₀)alkyl which may be substituted with lower alkyl; or

saturated 5- or 6-membered heteromonocyclic

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group containing 1 or 2 nitrogen atom(s) and/or

1 or 2 oxygen atom(s) which may be substituted with benzyl optionally substituted with halogen, and

R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkanesulfonyl or lower alkanoylamino.

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3. A compound of claim 2, wherein R² and R³ are each lower alkyl and n is an integer of 0.

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4. A compound of claim 3, wherein R⁴ is azabicyclo(C₇-C₁₀)alkyl which may be substituted with lower alkyl.

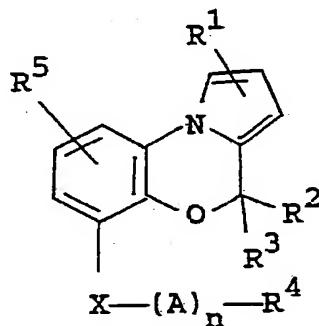
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5. A compound of claim 4, wherein R¹ is hydrogen and R⁵ is halogen.

6. A compound of claim 5, wherein X is CONH-.

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7. A process for preparing a compound of the formula :



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- wherein R¹ is hydrogen or halogen, R² and R³ are each hydrogen or lower alkyl, R⁴ is lower alkylamino; azabicyclo(C₅-C₁₂)alkyl which may be substituted with lower alkyl; or

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N-containing heterocyclic group
which may be substituted with
ar(lower)alkyl optionally substituted
with halogen,

5 R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, acyl or
acylamino,

X is CONH- or NHCONH-,

A is lower alkylene and

10 n is an integer of 0 or 1,

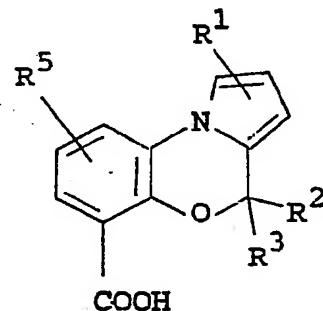
or its salt

which comprises

(1) reacting a compound of the formula :

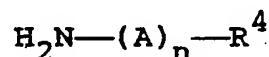
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or its reactive derivative at the carboxy group

25 or its salt with a compound of the formula :

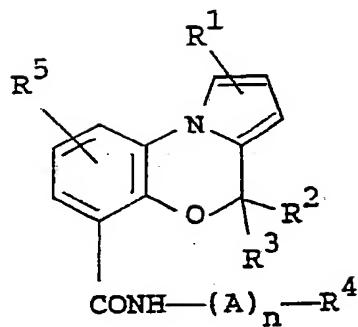


or its reactive derivative at the amino group

30 or its salt to give a compound of the formula :

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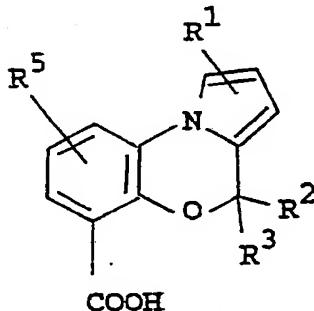


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or its salt, in which R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, A and n
are each as defined above, or

(2) subjecting a compound of the formula :

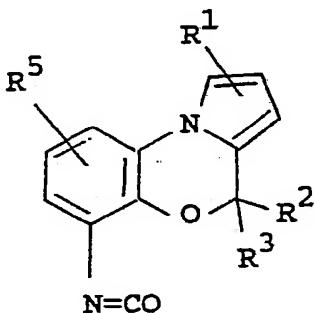
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or its reactive derivative at the carboxy group
or its salt to rearrangement reaction to give
a compound of the formula :

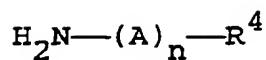
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and then reacting a compound of the formula :

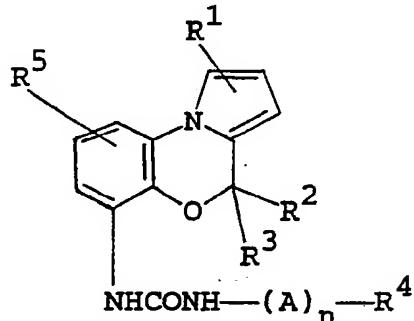
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or its reactive derivative at the amino group
or its salt to give a compound of the formula :

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or its salt, in which R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , A and n are each as defined above.

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8. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises, as an active ingredient, a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers.

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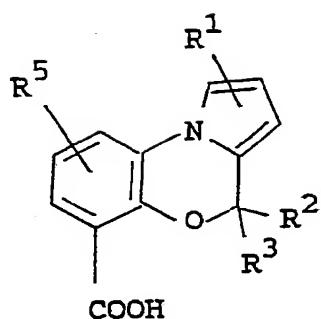
9. A method for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders which comprises administering a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to human or animals.

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10. A compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use as a medicament.

11. A compound of the formula :

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wherein R¹ is hydrogen or halogen,
10 R² and R³ are each hydrogen or lower alkyl, and
R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, acyl or
acylamino,
and pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP 92/01220

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.C1. 5 C07D498/04; C07D453/02; C07D451/02; A61K31/535
 // (C07D498/04, 265:00, 209:00)

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.C1. 5	C07D

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched⁸III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	EP,A,0 313 393 (YOSHITOMI) 26 April 1989 *Page1,11-12,18-20* ---	1-10
A	EP,A,0 419 397 (A/S FERROSAN) 27 March 1991 *Complete specification* ---	1-10
A	EP,A,0 407 137 (YOSHITOMI) 9 January 1991 *Complete specification* ---	1-10
A	US,A,4 035 495 (IVO JIRKOVSKY) 12 July 1977 cited in the application *Complete specification* -----	1-11

* Special categories of cited documents :¹⁰

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

21 DECEMBER 1992

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

21.01.93

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

LUYTEN H.W.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP 92/01220

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claim 9 is directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. JP 9201220
SA 64795

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information. 21/12/92

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP-A-0313393	26-04-89	JP-A-	1207290	21-08-89
		CA-A-	1304082	23-06-92
		US-A-	4892872	09-01-90
		JP-A-	2028182	30-01-90
EP-A-0419397	27-03-91	AU-A-	6341490	08-04-91
		CA-A-	2066696	09-03-91
		WO-A-	9103475	21-03-91
		EP-A-	0491770	01-07-92
EP-A-0407137	09-01-91	CA-A-	2020315	04-01-91
		JP-A-	3279372	10-12-91
US-A-4035495	12-07-77	None		